HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**THE SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Formerly enslaved African-Americans who moved west to settle on the dusty and arid Great Plains region were called –**

A. Buffalo Soldiers

B. Exodusters

C. The Great Migration

D. Trailblazers

**Responsibilities of Soldiers**:

* Protecting setters on trails to the Western Frontier.
* Clearing railroad tracks of animals and debris.
* Maintaining telegraph wires.
* Fighting to keep Native Americans on reservations.

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Which group of people is described by all of the statements in the text box above?**

A. Roughriders

B. Buffalo Soldiers

C. The Seventh Cavalry Division

D. The Zouaves

**\_\_\_\_\_3. What was the name of the law passed by Congress in 1862 – offering 160 acres of land to anyone who pledge to improve the land and live on it for at least five years?**

A. The Homestead Act

B. The Transcontinental Railroad Act

C. The Desert Land Act

D. The Morrill Act

**\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_4. Which of the following were settlers’ trails to the West? Select *two* answers.**

A. The Oregon Trail

B. The Great Western Trail

C. The Chisholm Trail

D. The Goodnight-Loving Trail

E. The Mormon Trail



**\_\_\_\_\_5. The map above show regions of the United States which were settled mostly by –**

A. miners

B. cattle ranchers

C. Russian settlers

D. Asian immigrants

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Cattle ranching was a profession which was dependent upon –**

A. farmers who grew cattle feed.

B. Mexican-American cowboys.

C. railroads to move the cattle east.

D. miners who purchased and ate beef.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Which of the states below was the *last* to enter the United States of America?**

A. California

B. Texas

C. Missouri

D. Ohio

E. Wyoming

F. Florida

**\_\_\_\_\_8. One unique characteristic of Western states was that they granted suffrage rights to *this group* before most eastern states did:**

A. African-Americans

B. Native Americans

C. women

D. naturalized immigrants

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which of the following *WAS NOT* the policy of the United States Government with regards to Native Americans?**

A. to slaughter the buffalo in order to

put an end to their nomadic lifestyle.

B. to remove Native American tribes to

points west of the Mississippi River.

C. to force Native Americans to live on

reservations in the West.

D. to use military force to drive Native

American tribes into Canada.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Which of the events listed below is an example of a broken treaty or unfulfilled agreement with Native Americans on the part of the United States?**

A. The Fort Laramie Treaty

B. The *Worcester V. Georgia* Decision

C. Oklahoma opening to settlers

D All of the above were broken deals.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The largest mass execution in United States history was approved by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, and resulted in the deaths of over 38 members of the Sioux tribe at –**

A. The Sand Creek Massacre

B. The Fetterman Massacre

C. The Mankato Massacre

D. The Battle of Wounded Knee

**\_\_\_\_\_12. When the Reconstruction came to an end as a result of the Compromise of 1877, many of the soldiers who had been occupying the South were –**

A. forced into early retirement.

B. sent abroad to fight in World War I.

C. sent west to fight Native Americans.

D. disenfranchised.



**\_\_\_\_\_13. What was the short term result of the Battle of Little Big Horn?**

A. Chief Sitting Bull was killed.

B. Crazy Horse and the Sioux retreated.

C. Custer and the 7th Cavalry died.

D. Canada offered to aid Crazy Horse.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. The long term reaction to the Battle of Little Big Horn was a renewed commitment to –**

A. the expansion of the cattle ranching

Industry in the West.

B. the use of force to place Indians on

reservations in the West.

C. the Reconstruction of the South,

which now appeared vulnerable.

D. improved relations with Native

American tribes and Canada.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The final conflict of the Plains Wars against Native Americans occurred when Sitting Bull was killed during this 1890 event:**

A. The Wounded Knee Massacre

B. The Battle of Adobe Walls

C. The Sand Creek Massacre

D. The Defense of Fort Laramie



**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of these groups helped in the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad?**

A. The Central Pacific Railroad Co.

B. The Union Pacific Railroad Co.

C. Chinese contract laborers

D. Former Slaves

E. Ex-Confederates and Southerners

F. Irish Immigrants and Northerners

G. All of the groups above.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. Which important invention – brought to America by Samuel F.B. Morse during the 1840s – was used to inform the entire nation that the final, golden spike had been driven in, and the Transcontinental Railroad was completed?**

A. The Telephone

B. The Telegraph

C. The Radio

D. The Pony Express Couriers

E. Western Union Express

**\_\_\_\_\_18. Who was the President of the United States of America when the Transcontinental Railroad was completed?**

A. Andrew Johnson

B. Ulysses S. Grant

C. Rutherford B. Hayes

D. Abraham Lincoln

E. James Garfield

**\_\_\_\_\_19. The Comstock Lode was mined in:**

A. North Carolina

B. New Hampshire

C. Texas

D. Nevada

E. Ohio

**BUFFALO SOLDIER**

*by Bob Marley*

Buffalo soldier, dreadlock rasta:

There was a buffalo soldier in the heart of America,

Stolen from Africa, brought to America,

Fighting on arrival, fighting for survival.

I mean it, when I analyze the stench -

To me it makes a lot of sense:

How the dreadlock rasta was the buffalo soldier,

And he was taken from Africa, brought to America,

Fighting on arrival, fighting for survival.

Said he was a buffalo soldier, dreadlock rasta -

Buffalo soldier in the heart of America.

**\_\_\_\_\_20. In Bob Marley’s song, “Buffalo Soldier,” he argues that it made “a lot of sense” for African-American soldiers to serve in the Armed forces because –**

A. The Union Army had freed slaves,

and many felt a debt of gratitude.

B. The Union Army paid a fair wage,

much better than sharecropping.

C. Soldiers hoped to gain respect

for their posterity via service.

D. All of the above reasons.

**\_\_\_\_\_21. The United States government paid hunter to systematically exterminate these animals – in order to make Native Americans sedentary and protect trains on the Great Plains?**

A. the emu

B. the gazelle

C. the buffalo

D. the elk

**\_\_\_\_\_22. To protect land in the West, environmentalists like John Muir and railroad companies cooperated in order to promote –**

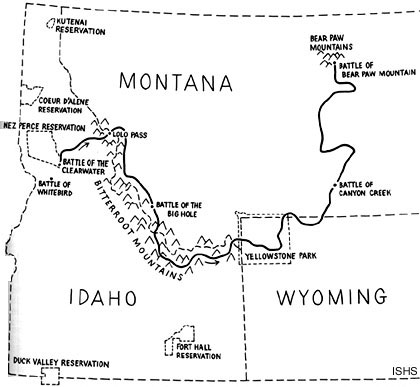
A. Native American autonomy.

B. National Parks

C. Coal Mining

D. Immigration Reform

E. Anti-Pollution Laws



**\_\_\_\_\_23. The map above shows the attempt to avoid confinement on the reservations by the Nez Perce tribe in 1877. Who was the leader of this resistance against the US Army?**

A. Crazy Horse

B. Sitting Bull

C. Chief Joseph

D. Black Kettle



**\_\_\_\_\_24. Who was the leader of the Ghost Dance Movement, which inspired Native American resistance against the United States government’s reservation policy during the 1880s and early 1890s?**

A. Wovoka  
 B. Standing Bird

C. Black Elk

D. Geronimo



**\_\_\_\_\_25. The image above is representative of this style of “taking the law into your own hands,” a common practice in the West:**

A. Ku Klux Klan lynching

B. Vigilante Justice

C. Nativism

D. “Jim Crow” Laws

[](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=&url=https://www.etsy.com/listing/11414233/indian-chief-joseph-art-print-signed-by&psig=AFQjCNFJPwZK178onDDLTrqZ2xUbNMq0Kg&ust=1457722587594105)